

Dear Parents

اسلام علیکم

Kindly adhere to the following guidelines:-

- The students of the class LKG shall do the winter home assignment on separate notebooks.
- The notes are to be transcribed on the fair notebook maintained for each subject from class UKG to 8th except for mathematics. Students are required to maintain separate notebook for mathematics and cover the syllabus of U1 & U2.
- These notebooks should be submitted in the school office as per the following schedule:

Day and date	Class	Timing
Wed-15 th -feb-2017	1 st	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Thu-16 th -feb-2017	2 nd	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Sat-18 th -feb-2017	3 rd	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Sun-19 th -feb-2017	4 th & 5 th	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Mon-20 th -Feb-2017	6 th to 10 th	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Mon-20 th -feb-2017	LKG & UKG	10:30 am to 02:00 pm

- Handwriting is an important skill. Take due care of your ward's handwriting during vacations.
- Project work should be done on loose sheets, charts, scrapbooks or as asked.

Note:★ Project work shall carry mark that will be awarded to students in U1 and U2 examination

★ U1 and U2 examination will be held in the month of March, soon after reopening of school (In Shaa Allah)

Subject: English

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I (IA1) Unit: 1

“HOW TEACHERS LEARN”

By:”John Caldwell Holt”

➤ Working with the text:

1. Who was Nora? How did she become a friend of the teacher?

Ans: Nora was a five years old girl. The teacher often visited her family over weekend. Nora would come to him with a book and he would help her read it. It was through these visits they became friends.

2. How did the teacher observe Nora while learning?

Ans:-The teacher observed Nora silently. Only when Nora seemed badly stuck, he said anything. Even then he didn't tell her the word, only suggested how she might figure it out. If she still couldn't get the word, he told her to skip it and go ahead.

3. What odd thing happened with Nora? Why was the teacher puzzled?

Ans:-While Nora was reading, an odd thing happened to her. She misread a word that previously she had read correctly. This made the teacher annoyed and puzzled because she had read the same word correctly earlier.

4. Was Nora a careless child? How do you know?

Ans:-No, Nora was not a careless child because she was very motivated to learn as she came voluntarily to the teacher to help her in learning.

5. How should a teacher understand the problems of the children?

Ans:-To understand the learning problems of the children, we must try to see things through their eyes. For a child who has just only seen the word for the first time, it is not easy but difficult to remember the word. A teacher should give them a plenty of time to learn and should not be surprised or upset by what looks like slowness, or stupid mistakes.

6. What experience popped into the teacher's mind after Nora's learning problem?

Ans: One day the teacher took a sheet of printing written in some Indian language. He tried to find the words that occurred most often on the page. At first the page looked like a jumble of strange shapes. It took him a long time before he could recognize some short common words as he would go right by it without noticing it.

7. Why are children of unlettered homes at a disadvantage?

Ans:-Children of Unlettered homes do not have the familiarity with the shapes of words and letters from the beginning of their learning. Since there is no one to watch & observe them, so they are at a disadvantage.

8. How did the teacher learn from Nora?

Ans:-By observing Nora, the teacher learned about the learning problems faced by the children. From that experience, he learned that a teacher should not get annoyed with a child if he or she could not understand anything. He should give the child a plenty of time to learn and understand.

‘A NATION’S STRENGTH’

By: ‘Ralph Waldo Emerson’

Summary:

This beautiful poem has been written by an American poet ‘Ralph Waldo Emerson’. In this poem, the poet has revealed the secret that how we can make a nation strong and defy the enemies that surround it from all sides. The poet is of the view that it is the people of a nation and not its wealth or military powers that make a nation strong. A nation that depends on an army to keep it strong goes to dogs one day. Its empire becomes a thing of past. The blood of its soldiers turns its stone to rust and its glory decays. The poet believes that wealth can’t make a nation strong. Men who can stand fast for the sake of truth & honour, and who can suffer hardships for their nation, can make their nation strong and great. In the last stanza, the poet describes the characteristics of brave people. He says that the secret of a nation’s greatness are indeed those heroes who work hard. While others waste their time in enjoying comfortable sleep. They face all the challenges of life bravely & courageously. Only these brave men can build their nation on fast and sure foundations of virtue & take it to highest point of greatness & glory.

Thinking about the poem:-

1. In the first stanza, the poet wonders about certain thing. What are they?

Ans:-In the first stanza, the poet wonders about what makes a nation’s pillars high and its foundations strong, what makes it strong enough to defy the enemies that surround it from all sides.

2. What are the foundations of a strong kingdom built on?

Ans:-The foundations of a strong kingdom are built on the greatness and toughness of its people who can work hard for their nation. It is built on their honesty, courage and truthfulness’.

3. What happens to the nation which depends on an army to keep it strong?

Ans:-The nation that depends on army to keep it a strong goes to dogs one day. Its empire becomes a thing of past. The blood of soldiers turns its stones to rust and its glory decays.

4. When a nation becomes proud, what does God do?

Ans:-when a nation becomes proud, God diminishes the lustre of its crown and turns it into ashes with one stroke.

5. Do you think that wealth can make a nation great and strong? Why?

Ans:-Wealth certainly cannot make a nation great and strong. It is only men who can make a nation great and strong. Men who can stand fast for the sake of truth and honour, and who can suffer hardships for their nation, can make their nation prosperous and strong.

6. What can the brave men do?

Ans;-Brave men can work hard for their nation, while others sleep. They are daring people who face all the challenges & problems of life manfully. They lay the foundation of their nation very deep. And lift the nation to the heights of skies.

7. Explain the following lines:

“They build a nation’s pillars deep.

And lift them to the sky.”

Ans: In these lines, the poet describes the characteristics of brave people. He says that secret of a nation’s greatness are indeed those heroes who work hard while others waste their time in enjoying comfortable sleep.

They face all challenges of life bravely and courageously. Only these brave can build their nation on fast and sure foundations of virtue and take it to highest point of greatness and glory.

“PORUS AND HIS ELEPHANT”

By: Mary Dobson.

Central Idea: The poem “Porus and His Elephant” has been written by Mary Dobson. The poem shows the love of a faithful beast that saved the life of its wounded master on the battlefield. Animals, like the elephant, cannot talk or speak but they can cry, feel pain and love, because God has made them capable of love and to be loved.

Summary:- The poem “Porus and His Elephant” starts when the king Porus goes to meet his enemy, Alexander the great, on river Jhelum to defend his kingdom. But, a bloody battle takes place between the armies of Alexander and Porus in which Porus gets injured & falls down unconscious. The unconscious Porus is defended by his faithful Elephant who leans over his master to save him from the enemy’s swords and arrows. The elephant lifts him up on the back and takes him to the safe place. Porus is saved but his faithful beast dies of the wounds he got while defending his master. The loyal elephant shows his faithfulness towards his master by sacrificing his life for his sake.

Thinking about the poem:

1. How did the elephant save the life of Porus?

Ans: While fighting with Alexander’s troops, Porus on his elephant fell down unconscious. On seeing his master unconscious the elephant came forward defending him against the sharp swords and spears of enemies. At last, the elephant lifted him with his mighty trunk & took him to a safe place away from enemies thereby saving his life

2. What does the poet mean by?

“Ah! These dumb things that but cry and pant,
They, too, can love, for God made them so.”

Ans: These lines have been taken from the poem “Porus and his Elephant” written by Mary Dobson. Here, the poet says that the beasts, like elephants in the poem, cannot talk or speak like human beings because God has made them capable to love and to be loved.

3. Write the story told in the poem in your own words.

Ans: One day, the brave king went to meet his enemy Alexander the Great on river Jhelum to defend his Kingdom. A fierce battle started between their armies in which Porus got injured and fell down unconscious. The unconscious Porus was defended by his faithful Elephant who lifted him up on the back and took him to the safer place. Porus was saved but his faithful beasts died of the wounds he got while defending his master.

4. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Ans: The rhyme scheme of the poem is “ab ab”

5. The poem reflects the faithful of an elephant towards his master. Explain.

Ans: “Mary Dobson” has written this poem to show the faithfulness of a beast who cannot talk like a human being but still he saves his master from the sharp swords of enemies. This faithful beast is the elephant. When the fight begins between the two kings, Porus is wounded and falls down from his elephant but the loyal elephant comes to his rescue. He defends him from the sharp swords and arrows of enemies. Although he is wounded, he lifts his master on his back and takes him to a safer place to save them. In this way, he shows his faithfulness towards his master by sacrificing his enemies

“THE UNTHANKFUL MAN”

Working with the text:-

1. What was Raman's wife fed up with?

Ans: Raman's wife was fed up with their poverty.

2. What did Raman see when he peeped into the well?

Ans: Raman saw a tiger, a monkey, a snake and a goldsmith in the well.

3. Why was Raman scared of the snake?

Ans: Raman was scared of the snake because he feared that if he pulled the snake out of the well, the snake might bite him and he would die.

4. What did the monkey do when Raman was hungry?

Ans: The monkey brought sweet and juicy mangoes from the tree and gave them to Raman.

5. What did the tiger give him?

Ans: The tiger gave Raman a necklace.

6. What did the goldsmith do when Raman showed him the necklace?

Ans: The goldsmith told Raman to wait for him at the shop and he himself went to the king to complain against Raman.

7. How did Raman cure the queen?

Ans; Raman cured the queen of the snakebite by touching her forehead.

8. Why did the king send the goldsmith to jail?

Ans: The goldsmith had framed wrong charges against innocent Raman who had saved his life. So, the king send the goldsmith to jail.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II

TOPIC:-"LIFE"

1. What answer did the stars give to the wind?

Ans: The stars told the wind that to shine with one's own brightness is life. They have their own light and with this light they shine the others to find their way. To stars, life of dependence is no life. They feel they have some power and a large family of their own.

2. What was the moon's reply to the wind?

Ans: The moon replied that the dark spots on it were because of its borrowed light. The moon felt it was like a shroud covering a dead body. Its light appeared to him like the laughter of a widow.

3. What was the Ocean's response?

Ans:-The Ocean replied that the idea of life is to realize one's limits and maintain one's dignity, to contain all the bitter experiences and take them as pearls and rubies. Its salty waters produce pearls and create clouds full of rain. The ocean considered this life as life of penance and renunciation.

4. What was the earth's reply to the question put forth to her by the wind?

Ans: For earth, life is love. Earth considers herself the mother of all lives. Earth tells the wind that whatever water she gets from the clouds, rivers and streams; she distributes it among the thirsty. This taking and giving is true life for her.

5. What was the little girl doing when the wind saw her?

Ans: - The little girl was lighting new lamps with the lamp that was already alight in her hand.

6. Why was the wind impressed by the little girl?

Ans: The girl had left some lamps unlighted. On asking the reason, the girl replied that there was no point in lighting them since they had no point oil in them. She was lighting only those who were yearning to awake and waited to be lighted. This action impressed the wind as she found the real meaning of life from the words that the girl told her. The wind understood that helping those who have a strong desire to live is the real meaning of life.

7. Why did the wind join the little girl?

Ans: The wind joined the little girl because it was greatly impressed by the girl's action of lighting the lamps.

“THE BANGLE-SELLERS”

By: Sarojini Naidu”

Central Idea: The poem “Bangle-Sellers” has been written ‘Sarojini Naidu’. The poem focuses extensively on various stages in the life of a woman. The poem is a perfect epitome of typical Indian scene.

Summary:-The speaker of the poem is a Bangle-Seller”. Bangle-seller takes their load of bangles to the temple fair to sell them. They invite the people to come and buy the delicate, bright and multi-coloured bangles which are the tokens of delight for happy daughters and happy wives.

The poet says some of the bangles are made for the unmarried women and they are of silver and blue in colour. The bangles made for the bride glows like the bride's marriage flame and are rich with colours of her heart's desire. These bangles tinkle like the brides' laughter and tears.

The poet further says that some bangles are purple in colour and some are touched with gold and grey colours. All these bangles are suitable for a middle-aged woman whose hands have cared tenderly, loved, blessed and cradled their fair sons and worshipped the gods with their husbands by their sides.

Thinking about the poem:-

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans: The speaker in the poem is a ‘bangle seller’.

2. How are the bangles described in the first stanza of the poem and who are these bangles for?

Ans:-The bangles described in the first stanza of the poem are delicate and bright. They look like rainbow tinted circles of light. These bangles are for happy daughters and wives.

3. The poet uses different similes for the bangles. What are these?

Ans: The Similes used for the bangles in the poem are:-

‘Silver and blue as the mountain mist,’ flushed like buds that dream’, like fields of sunlit corn’, like the flame of her marriages’,’ like her bridal laughter and bridal tear.

4. Name the different colours of bangles mentioned in the poem? What do these colours represent?

Ans: The different colours of bangles mentioned in the poem are—silver, blue, golden, grey and rainbow tinted. These colours represent different stages in the life of a woman.

5. The word ‘Some’ has been repeated in the poem. What is it?

Ans:-The word ‘Some’ has been used for different bangles that are for different persons and for different purposes.

6. Explain the following lines:

‘Some are met for maiden's wrist,

Silver and blue as the mountain mist’

Ans: In these lines, the poet wants to say that some bangles are made for unmarried women. These bangles are of proper size for a maiden's wrist. They are silver and blue in colour just like the mountain mist.

“PRAYER FOR STRENGTH”

By: “Rabindranath Tagore”

Central Idea: “Prayer for Strength” is an inspirational poem written by the versatile poet “Rabindranath Tagore”. The poem is in the form of a prayer and the poet is asking Lord to provide him with strength so that he can overcome all the hurdles in life.

Summary: The poem “prayer for Strength” begins with the poet asking God to strike at his heart so that he can remove the ‘penury’ of his heart. He is asking his God to provide him strength so that he can lightly bear the joys and sorrows of life and not get carried away with it. Moreover, he wants strength so that his love can be fruitful in service.

The poet then asks for strength so that he never disowns the poor or bends before the obnoxious minds. He asks for strength to raise his minds far above daily trifles and finally asks for the strength to surrender himself completely to God’s will with love.

Thinking about the poem:-

1. Why does the poet want God to strike at his heart?

Ans: The poet wants to remove the penury of his heart. By ‘Penury’ he means hard heartedness or lacking love and compassion. He wants to be a loving and caring human being. So he asks God to strike at his heart.

2. What does the poet want the strength for?

Ans: The poet wants the strength to be able to bear his joys as well as sorrows lightly.

3. How can love be made meaningful in one’s life?

Ans: One can make love meaningful in one’s life by using it in the service of mankind.

4. What should be our attitude towards the poor?

Ans: We should never look down on the poor. They are our fellow-beings. Like us they too are the children of the same God. We should own them and be kind towards them.

5. What does ‘bend my knees’ Signify’?

Ans: The expression ‘bends my knees’ signifies to give in before somebody and to accept his supremacy’.

6. Why does the poet want to raise his mind high above ‘daily trifles’?

Ans: The poet wants to ennoble his soul with love, compassion, patience and obedience. For this he needs to strengthen his heart so he wants to raise his mind high above ‘daily trifles’.

7. Why does the poet ask for strength to surrender his will to God’s will?

Ans: Man’s desires are very powerful. They make him weak by heart. They don’t let him live according to God’s will. That is why the poet asks for strength to surrender his will to God’s will.

“ACHILLES”

Working with the text:-

1. How was the Rose-Beetle Man dressed?

Ans:-Rose-Beetle Man was wearing a worn shirt with patched trouser. He had a cravat of startling blue satin round his neck. On his head he had a hat with a wide floppy brim.

2. How do we know that the Rose Beetle Man cared well for his pets?

Ans:-Rose-Beetle Man had some tortoise as his pets. He had polished their shells with oil. He had their decorated their front legs. All this shows that he cared well for his pets.

3. What made the narrator select one particular tortoise from among the other animals?

Ans: One tortoise that attracted the narrator’s attention was a smaller one with a shell of the size of a tea cup. Its eyes were bright and its walk was alert. It seemed to be sprightlier than the other tortoise. So the narrator selected it.

4. How did Achilles enjoy eating strawberries?

Ans: Achilles favourite fruit was wild strawberries. He would devour small strawberries at a gulp. But if he was given a big one, he would grab the fruit holding it firmly in his mouth and stumble at top speed until he reached a quiet spot where he could enjoy it at leisure.

5. How were Roger and Achilles rivals?

Ans: Roger and Achilles both were equally fond of grapes. So there was great rivalry between the two. Though Roger always had his fair share of the fruit, but whenever he saw Achilles enjoying grapes he always seemed to think it a waste to give delicacies to a tortoise.

6. Why did Achilles' find Roger irritating?

Ans: Whenever Achilles enjoyed the grapes, Roger would come to him and lick him vigorously to get the grape juice running down his chin. This irritated Achilles' so much that he would retreat into his shell and refuses to come out until Roger was removed from the scene.

7. How did Roger feel at Achilles funeral?

Ans: Roger seemed to be very happy at Achilles' funeral. He continued wagging his tail throughout the burial service.

8. The family wandered about the olive-groves, shouting 'Achilles.....strawberries, Achilles....' At length, we found him'

a) How had Achilles escaped?

Ans: One day the garden gate was left open. Achilles got the chance to get out of the house. And thus he escaped.

B. Explain why the family shouted 'strawberries' during their search.

Ans: Achilles liked strawberries so much that he would become hysterical at their sight even. While searching Achilles, narrator's family shouted 'strawberries' to attract his attention.

C. Where did the family finally find Achilles? What had happened to him?

Ans:-The family found Achilles in a well, the wall of which had long been disintegrated. Achilles had fallen into it and had died.

9. There are many instances of humour in the story. Pick out any two of them-

Ans: There are many instances of humour in the story. The tied beetles circling round and round are a humorous instance. Eating of grapes by Achilles and running of juice from his mouth is also humorous.

Activities...

Q1: Write a factual description of your school. "*Oasis Educational Institute*". Mention the things you admire the most in your school and state some changes that you would like to introduce in your school.

(NOTE: Description should be based on facts and not hypothesis)

Q2: Write one month diary entry describing what you did during your winter vacations.

(NOTE: Don't forget to mention your winter vacations)

Q3: Watch the BBC News and choose a news story of your interest and write a report on the news story.

Subject: Computer

Internal Assessment 1 (IA1) UNIT I

Chapter 1 DATA REPRESENTATION

1. What are the different units of computer memory?

Ans. The different units of computer memory are:

i. Byte: A combination of 8 bits forms one byte.

ii. Nibble: A nibble is a group of 4 bits.

iii. Word: A group of bits representing data that forms the basic information unit of a computer.

Other units of memory are Kilobyte(2^{10} bytes), Megabyte(2^{10} KB), Gigabyte(2^{10} Mb) etc.

2. Mention LSD and MSD in 435.12

Ans. MSD:4 LSD:2

3. List the steps to convert a number in any base to its equivalent base 10(decimal) number.

Ans. The steps to convert a number in any base to its equivalent decimal number are:

- Find the positional value of each digit.
- Multiply the digit with the positional value.
- Sum up the product calculated in step 2.
- The total is equivalent to the value in the decimal number system.

4. How will you find out the one's complement of a binary number?

Ans. To find the one's complement of a binary number, just replace every 0 with 1 and every 1 with 0 e.g. the one's complement of 00011100 is 11100011.

5. What are the three ways to represent an integer number?

Ans. An integer number can be represented in the following three ways:

- Sign and magnitude method.
- One's complement method.
- Two's complement method.

6. What are the rules of binary addition?

Ans. The rules of binary addition are:

- a. $0+0=0$ b. $0+1=1$ c. $1+0=1$ d. $1+1=0$ plus a carry of 1 to the next higher digit.

7. Explain the one's complement method of subtraction.

Ans. a. Find the one's complement of the number you are subtracting.

b. Add this number to the number which you are subtracting from.

c. If there is a carry of 1, extract this carry and add it to the result. If there is no carry, again complement the sum and attach a negative sign to obtain the final result.

8. Why is it possible to directly convert a binary number to its equivalent octal number and viceversa?

Ans. It is possible to directly convert a binary number to its equivalent octal number and viceversa because each octal digit is equivalent to three binary digits.

Chapter 2 ----- MORE ABOUT SCRATCH

1. Name all the blocks available in Scratch 2.0

Ans. The blocks available in Scratch 2.0 are:

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| a. Hat block | b. Stack block | c. Boolean block |
| d. Reporter block | e. C block | f. Cap block |

2. What are the six block types?

Ans. The six block types are:

- Motion: These blocks control the movement of sprites.
- Looks: These blocks are used to manage the appearance of sprites and the stage.
- Sound: These blocks are used to add and play sounds in our Scratch project.
- Pen: These blocks are used to manage the working of Scratch's pen.
- Data: These blocks help to store and access data.
- Events: These blocks help to sense events or to trigger an event based on another event.

3. What is the difference between sprite and costumes?

Ans. Sprites are the objects that perform actions in a project. They are either user-created, uploaded or found in the sprites library.

A costume is one out of many alternate appearances of a sprite. Sprites can change their look to any of their costumes. Every sprite has at least one costume.

4. What is the difference between the blocks- go to and glide?

Ans. The 'go to' block positions the sprite to x,y coordinates, while the 'glide' block moves the sprite smoothly to the given x,y coordinates.

5. Explain the two main program logic structures of the Control block.

Ans. The Control block contains two main logic structures:

a. **Conditional Block:** There are two conditional blocks, 'if' and 'if-else'. In the 'if' block, if the condition is true, the code is executed, otherwise the program control gets out of the block. In the 'if-else' block, if the condition is true, the script under 'if' is executed, otherwise, the script under 'else' is executed.

b. **Looping Block:** There are two looping blocks- 'repeat' and 'forever'. The 'repeat' block repeats an action a specified number of times, whereas the 'forever' block repeats an action infinitely.

6. What is the difference between the following two blocks:

- a. when I receive message1
- b. broadcast message1

Ans. a. **when I receive message1:** The script executes when a specific broadcast is received.

b. **broadcast message1:** It sends a broadcast and continues the script execution.

7. How will you copy the programming code of one sprite to another sprite?

Ans. To copy the programming code of one sprite to another, drag the code and drop it on the sprite you want.

8. What is the use of Green Flag and the Stop button?

Ans. The Green Flag is used to start a Scratch project and the Stop button is used to stop it.

Internal Assessment 2

(IA2) Unit II

Chapter: 3 "Important charts in Excel 2013"

Q1: What is the importance of charts in Excel?

Ans: A chart is a pictorial representation of understanding large quantities of data. They help us see the relationship between different parts of data.

Q2: Name the tabs that appear when a chart is selected.

Ans: When a chart is selected, two new tabs- Design and format – appear on the ribbon.

Q3: What is a sparkline?

Ans: A sparkline is a miniature chart embedded in a single worksheet cell. It provides a virtual representation of data. There are three types of sparklines- line, column and win/loss.

Q4: What is the use of quick analysis button?

Ans: The quick analysis button lets us instantly create different types of charts and sparklines. If we select a range of data, the quick analysis button appears at the bottom right corner of the selection.

Q5: How will you move a chart to a new worksheet?

Ans: To Move a chart to a new worksheet:-

1. Click move chart in the location group. The move chart dialog box appears.
2. Click new sheet and type a name for the new sheet. The chart will be moved to the new sheet.

Q6: Name any five components of a chart. Explain any two.

Ans: Five components of a chart are:-

1. Data table
2. X- axis
3. Y- axis
4. Chart Title
5. Legend.

Data Table:- It refers to the set of data values from which a chart is derived.

Chart Title:- It is usually placed at the top of a chart and helps to understand what the chart represents.

Q7: What is the use of recommended chart option on the insert tab?

Ans: The Recommended chart option on the insert tab gives us suggestion for several charts based on selected data, When we are not sure which type of chart to create.

Q8: What is a quick way to add chart elements?

Ans: To quickly add chart elements, we can use the chart formatting button and select chart elements, button under it. This button is used to add chart elements by checking on the boxes related to the chart elements.

Chapter: 4 "Windows live Movie Maker"

Q1: How can you add music to a project?

Ans: To add music to a project:-

1. Click the home tab
2. In the Add group, click on add music.
3. Browse & click the music file of your choice. The selected music gets added to the Audio bar in storyboard area.
4. Click the play button to play the audio/ video along with music.

Q2: Write the steps to add a title at the beginning of a movie?

Ans: To add a title at the beginning of a movie:-

1. Select the photo or the video clip.
2. Click the Home tab.
3. In the Add group, Click on title. The title slide appears.
4. Type the text you want as a title.

Q3: Write the keyboard shortcut to open and save a project.

Ans: To open a Project: Ctrl+O

To save a project: Ctrl+S

Q4: How can you add transitions between clips?

Ans: To add transitions between clips:-

1. Click on the clip.
2. Click the Animations tab.
3. In the Transitions group, click on the transitions to add clips, click the apply to all option.

Q5: Name the tab that has the option to add photos and videos?

Ans: The Home tab has the option to add photos and videos.

Q6: Write down the steps to add a caption to a photo or a video clip?

Ans: To add a caption to a photo or video clip:-

1. Click the home tab.
2. In the add group, click the caption option to get a text box on the clip.
3. Type the text you want as a caption.

Q7: How can you quickly add photos to the storyboard?

Ans: To quickly add photos to the storyboard, simply click on the label, click here to browse for videos and photos in the storyboard area. The add videos and photos dialog box appears. Browse and search for the photos you want to add and click open.

Q8: Which tab has option to split the music into two parts?

Ans: The options tab has the option to split the music into two parts.

Subject: Science

TOPIC:-SOUND

Qno:-1 Choose the correct answer.

Sound can travel through

- a) Gases (b) solids only (c) liquids (d) solids, liquids and gases

Ans: - (d) sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases .Sound requires a medium to travel through. Solid, liquid and gas provide the medium for sound.Hence, sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases.

Qno:-2 which of the following voices is likely to have minimum frequency?

- (a) Baby Girl (b) Baby Boy (c) A man (d) A woman

Ans: - (c) A man

The voice of an adult man is of lower pitch in comparison to the voiced of a baby boy, a baby girl and a woman. Since frequency of a sound is directly proportional to its pitch, man's voice is of minimum frequency in comparison to a boy, a girl, or a woman's voice.

Qno:-3 In the following statements, tick 'T' against those which are true, and 'F' against those which are false.

- Sound cannot travel in vacuum. → **True**--- Sound requires a medium to travel through. Since vacuum is devoid of any medium, sound cannot travel through it.
- The number of oscillations per second of a vibrating object is called its time period. → **False** --- The number of oscillations per second of a vibrating object is known as its frequency. Time period is the time required to complete one oscillation.
- If the amplitude of vibrations is large sound is feeble. → **False**--- Loudness of a sound is proportional to the square of the amplitude of its vibration. When the amplitude of vibration of sound is large; the sound is very loud. The sound is feeble for small amplitude.
- For human ears, the audible range 20 Hz to 20,000Hz. → **True** --- Humans cannot hear sounds of all frequencies. Humans can hear a sound whose frequency falls in the range of 20 Hz-20,000Hz. The sound having frequency out of this range is inaudible to humans.
- The lower the frequency of vibration, the higher is the pitch. → **False**--- The pitch of a sound is proportional to its frequency of vibration increases, the pitch of the sound also increases and vice-versa. A sound is said to be high pitched if its frequency of vibration is high and low pitched for a small frequency of vibration.
- Unwanted or unpleasant sound is termed as music. → **False**--- Unwanted or unpleasant sounds are known as noise. Sounds that are melodious and pleasing to ear are known as music.
- Noise pollution may cause partial hearing impairment. → **True**--- Unwanted or unpleasant sounds are known as noise. If one is subjected to loud unpleasant sound continuously for long time, then it may cause temporary hearing impairment.

Qno:-4 Fill in the blanks:-

- Time taken by an object to complete one oscillation is called time period.
- Loudness is determined by the amplitude of vibration.
- The unit of frequency is hertz.
- Unwanted sound is called noise
- Shrillness of a sound is determined by the frequency of vibration. (Shrillness is also called pitch of the sound. Pitch is directly proportional to the frequency of vibration. Hence, shrillness is determined by the frequency of vibration)

Question/Answers

Some important definitions:-

- Oscillation:-The motion of the bob of the pendulum from one extreme position to the other extreme position and back is called one oscillation.
- Amplitude:-The maximum displacement of the bob from its mean position on the either side is called Amplitude. Amplitude also determines the loudness of the sound. If amplitude is large the sound is loud.

$$\text{Loudness} \propto (\text{Amplitude})^2$$

3. Time period: Time taken by the bob to complete one oscillation is called time period.

$$\text{Time period} = 1/\text{frequency}$$

4. Frequency: The number of complete Oscillations made by pendulum in one second is called frequency. SI unit of frequency is Hertz (Hz)

5. Pitch: Pitch is a characteristic of sound from a grave sound even though the two sounds have same loud.

6. Sound: Sound is a form of energy which produces a sensation of hearing in our ears.

7. Vibration: A vibration is rapid back and forth movement of a body about its mean position.

8. Medium: The substances or matter through which sound is transmitted is called a medium. Medium includes solids, liquids and gases like air, water, metals etc

Speed of sound is different in different medium. It is maximum in solids and minimum in gases. Speed of sound in air at 20°C is 340m/s, 1500m/s in water and 500m/s in steel.

Sound travels in the form of energy. Waves are characterized by three basic quantities that are frequency, amplitude and speed. The characteristics of sound are pitch, loudness and quality.

Loudness: Loudness is a characteristic of sound by which we can distinguish a loud sound from a feeble sound even though the two sounds have same frequency;

- a) Low frequency \longrightarrow Low pitch –grave or flat sound.
- b) High frequency \longrightarrow High pitch—shrills sound.

Questions & Answers

Q1:-A pendulum oscillates 40 times in 4 seconds. Find its time period and frequency.

Ans: Number of oscillations in 4 seconds = 40

$$\text{Number of oscillations in 1 second} = 40/4 = 10 \text{ oscillations}$$

We know number of oscillations made by pendulum in 1 second gives frequency.

$$\text{Therefore frequency} = 10\text{Hz}$$

$$\text{As time period} = 1/\text{frequency}$$

$$\text{Therefore time period} = 1/10$$

Q2:-The sound from a mosquito is produced when it vibrates its wings at an average rate of 500 vibrations per second. What is the time period of the vibration?

Ans:-Number of vibrations completed in 1 second = 500

$$\text{Therefore frequency} = 500\text{Hz}$$

We know time period = 1/frequency

$$1/500$$

$$= 0.002 \text{ seconds.}$$

Qno3:-Identify the parts which vibrate to produce sound in the following instruments:

- a) Dholak: Skin or membrane vibrates to produce sound.
- b) Sitar: Metal wire vibrates to produce sound.
- c) Flute:-Air column inside it vibrates to produce sound.

Qno4:-What is the difference between noise & music? Can music become noise sometimes?

Ans:-The difference between noise and music are:

NOISE	MUSIC
-------	-------

1. Unwanted, unpleasant & very loud sound is called noise.	Pleasant and soft sound is called music
2.Noise is caused by sounds of vehicles,machines,loudspeakers etc	Music is produced by musical instruments.
3. It leads to serious health hazards like tension, irritation, headache & high blood pressure.	It does not cause any health hazard. It gives a soothing effect.

Yes, music can become noise when it is very loud and irritating i.e. beyond 80 db.

Qno5:-List sources of noise pollution in your surroundings?

Ans: Sources of noise pollution are as follows:

1. Horns of motor vehicles.
2. Loudspeakers.
3. Loud sound of radio television
4. Bursting of crackers
5. Use of mixers, grinders.
6. Working of machines in industries.

Qno6:-Explain in what ways noise pollution is harmful to humans?

Ans:-Noise pollution can lead to many health hazards like it increase nervous tension, irritation, headache and high pressure. It may cause lack of concentration in work or studies. It can cause temporary or permanent loss of hearing.

Qno7:-Your parents are going to buy a house. They have been offered one on the roadside and another three lanes away from the roadside. Which house would you suggest your parents should buy? Explain your answer.

Ans: I would suggest my parents to buy the house three lanes away from the roadside because there will be less noise pollution. This will be good for our health as there will be less noise, smoke and dust during peak hours of traffic.

Qno8:-Sketch larynx and explain its function in your own words.

Ans:-The sound is produced by the voice box or the larynx. It is present at the upper end of the

windpipe. Two ligaments called vocal cards are stretched across the voice box in such a way that it leaves a narrow slit between them for the passage of air when the lungs force air through the slit, the vocal cords vibrate, producing sound. Muscles attached to the vocal cords may be tight or loose. When the vocal cord is tight or thin, the sound is of higher pitch or frequency. On the other hand, when vocal cords are loose and thick, the sound is of low pitch or frequency.

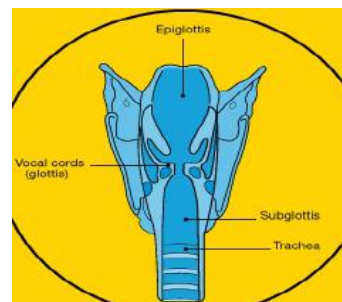
Qno9:- Lightning and thundering take place in the sky at the same time and at the same distance from us.

Lightning is seen earlier & thunder is heard later. Can you explain?

Ans:-Lightning is seen earlier and thunder is heard later because light travels faster as compared to sound. Speed of lights is 3×10^8 m/s while speed of sound in air is 340m/s.

Qno10:-Explain the structure and working of human ear.

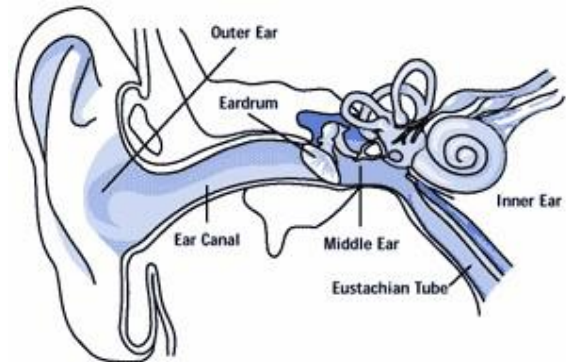
Ans:-When the sound travels through air, it reaches our ears and we are able to hear it. Our ear is divided into three parts:-



1. Outer ear
2. Middle ear
3. Inner ear.

Working of human ear:-

1:-Pinna: It is flap like structure which collects sound waves from the surroundings and sends them to the ear drum. When sound waves fall on the ear drum, they make the ear drum to vibrate. The three bones hammer, anvil and stirrup present in the middle ear on receiving the vibrations from the ear drum amplify it. Cochlea present in the inner ear receives the amplified vibrations from three bones and converts them into nerve impulses and sends to the brain through auditory nerve. At last brain decodes nerve impulse into specific sound.



Subject: Biology

TOPIC:-MICRO-ORGANISMS

Q1:-Can micro-organisms be seen with the naked eye? If not, how can we see them?

Ans:-No, micro-organisms can't be seen with the naked eyes. They can be seen with the help of microscope.

Q2:-What are the major groups of micro-organisms?

Ans: The major groups of micro organisms are:-

1. Bacteria
2. Protozoa
3. Fungi
4. Algae

Q3:-Name the micro organisms which can fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil?

Ans:-Some bacteria and blue green algae fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil and are called biological nitrogen fixers.

Q4:-Write 10 lines on the usefulness of micro-organisms in our lives.

Ans:-Usefulness of micro-organisms:

1. They are used to make curd.
2. They are used to make cake and bread.
3. They are used to make alcohol and vinegar by the process of fermentation.
4. They are used in medicinal fields.
5. They are used to decompose soil fertility.
6. They are used to increase soil fertility.
7. They fix nitrogen to soil which enriches soil properties and give nutrients to plants.
8. They are used to make vaccines.
9. Micro-organisms are used to clean environment.
10. Micro-organisms are used to make medicines called Antibiotics which can cure many diseases in human beings.

Q5:-Write a short paragraph on the harms caused by micro-organisms.

Ans:-Micro-organisms can be harmful in many ways. Some of the micro-organisms cause disease in human beings, plants and animals. Those micro-organisms which cause disease are called Pathogens. Pathogens are disease causing micro organisms. Pathogens are bacteria, viruses, protozoa or fungi etc. Micro-organisms cause diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, and typhoid. Some micro-organisms spoil food, clothing and leather objects.

Q6:-What are Antibiotics? What precautions must be taken while taking antibiotics?

Ans:-Antibiotics are the medicines which kill or stop the growth of disease causing micro-organism. They are produced from micro-organisms like bacteria and fungi.

Following precautions should be taken while taking Antibiotics.

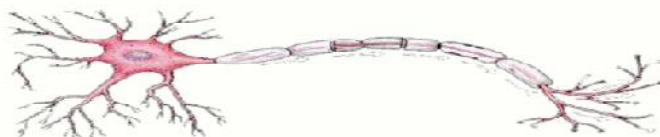
1. Antibiotics should be taken only on the advice of a qualified doctor.
2. We must finish the course prescribed by the doctor.

TOPIC:-CELL-STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS:

Qno1: Indicate whether the following statements are True(T) or False(F)

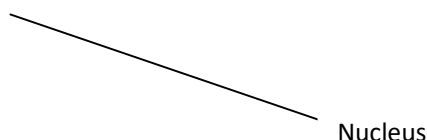
- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Unicellular organisms have one-celled body. | True |
| b. Muscle cells are branched. | False |
| c. The basic living unit of an organism is an organ. | False |
| d. Amoeba has irregular shape | True. |

Qno2:-
cell. What



Make sketch of the human nerve
function do nerve cells perform?

Ans.

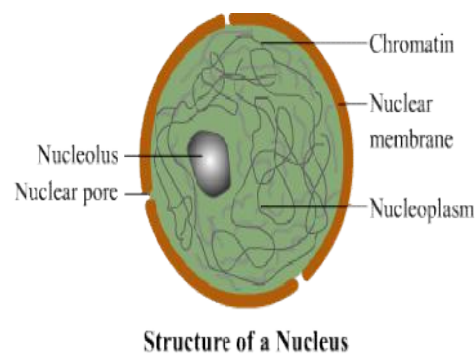


The function of nerve cell is to transmit messages to the brain and also to take away messages from the brain to the receptor organs. Thus, it controls the working of different parts of the body.

Qno3:-Write short notes on the following.

- Cytoplasm
- Nucleus of a cell.

Ans:a)Cytoplasm: It is a fluid that fills the cell and occurs between the plasma membrane and the nucleus. Cell organelles such as mitochondria, Golgi bodies, etc are suspended in the cytoplasm. The cytoplasm helps in the exchange of materials between cell organelles.



b) Nucleus of the cell: The nucleus is a spherical structure generally present at the centre of a cell. The nucleus is composed of the following components:

i) Nuclear membrane: It is doubled-layered membrane which separates the contents of the nucleus from cytoplasm. The nuclear membrane has pores that allow the transfer of specific in and out of the nucleus.

ii) Nucleolus: It is small spherical body that is not bound by any membrane.

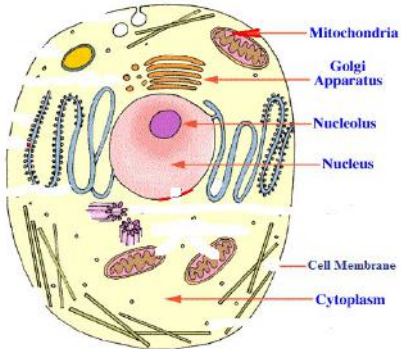
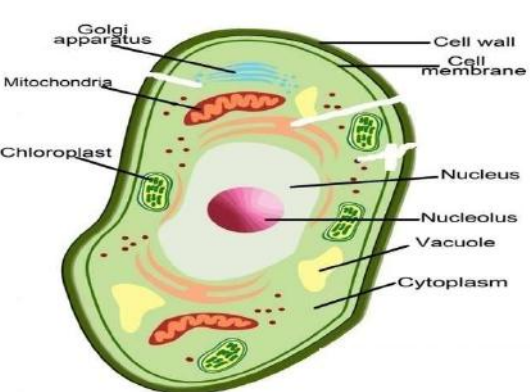
ii) Chromosomes:-These are thread like structures that carry genes. Genes contain information necessary for the transfer of characteristics from the off spring. Thus chromosomes play an important role in the inheritance of characteristics.

Q4:-Which part of the cell contains organelles?

Ans: Cytoplasm is the part of the cell that contains various organelles such as mitochondria ribosomes, golgi bodies etc. Cytoplasm is a fluid that fills the cell and occurs between the plasma membrane and the nucleus.

Qno5:-Make a sketch of animal and plant cells.State three differences between them.

Ans:-

Animal Cell	Plant cell
	
They are generally small in size	They are usually larger than animal cell
Cell wall is absent	Cell wall is present
Vacuoles are small in size	Vacuoles are larger in size
No other animal cell possesses plastids expect for the protozoan Euglena	Plastids are present.

Qno6:-State the difference between Eukaryotes and Prokaryotes

Ans:-

Prokaryotes	Eukaryotes
Most prokaryotes are unicellular	Most eukaryotes are multicellular
The nucleus is poorly defined due to the absence of nuclear membrane.	The nucleus is well defined and is surrounded by a nuclear membrane.
Nucleolus is absent	Nucleolus is present
Cell organelle such as plastids,mitochondria,golgi,etc are absent	Cell organelles such as plastids,mitochondria,golgi bodies are present
Bacteria and blue green algae are prokaryotic	Fungi, plant and animal cells are eukaryotic cells.

Qno7:-Where are chromosomes found in a cell? State their function.

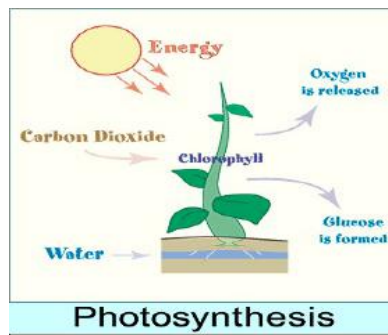
Ans:-The nucleus contains thread- like structure called chromosomes. Chromosomes play an important role in the inheritance of characters. They carry genes that help in the transfer of characters from the parents to the offspring.

Qno8:-Cells are the basic structural of living organism 'explain.

Ans: Cells constitute various components of plants and animals. A cell is the smallest unit of life and is capable of all living functions. Cells are the building blocks of life. This is the reason why cells are referred to as the basic structural and functional units of life. 'All cells vary in their shapes, sizes and activities they perform. In fact, shape and size of the cell is related to the specific function it performs.

Qno9:-Explain why chloroplasts are found only in plant cells?

Ans:-Chloroplasts are found in plant cells. They contain a green pigment called chlorophyll. This green pigment is important for photosynthesis in green plants. This chlorophyll pigment traps solar energy and utilizes it to manufacture food for the plant.



the

Qno10:-Complete the crossword with the help of clues given below.

Across.

1. This is necessary for photosynthesis----- CHLOROPHYLL
3. Term for component in the cytoplasm.----- ORGANELLE
6. The living substance in the cell.----- PROTOPLASM
8. Units of inheritance present on the chromosomes.---- GENES

Down:

1. Green plastids----- CHLOROPLASTS
2. Formed by collection----- ORGAN
4. It separates the contents of the cell from the surrounding medium.----- MEMBRANE
5. Empty structure in the cytoplasm.----- VACUOLE
7. A group of cells.----- TISSUE

Subject: Chemistry

TOPIC:-COAL AND PETROLEUM

Qno1:-What are the advantages of using CNG and LPG as fuels?

Ans:-The advantage of using compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied gas (LPG) as fuels are:-

- a.They can be burnt easily.
- b. They can be transported easily through pipe lines.
- c.They are clean fuels and do not give smoke when burnt.
- d. They give a lot of heat energy when burnt.

Qno2:-Describe how coal is formed from dead vegetation. What is this process called?

Ans:-Millions of years ago, dense forests buried under the soil due to natural process like storms, floods and earthquakes. These got compressed as more and more soil got deposited over them. When they got buried deep in the soil, they were exposed to very high pressure and temperature. Under these conditions, these slowly got converted into coal. This process of formation of coal from dead vegetation is called carbonization.

Qno4:- Fill in the blanks:

1. Fossil fuels are coal, petroleum and natural gas.
2. Process of separation of different constituents from petroleum is called refining.
3. Least polluting fuel for vehicles is compressed natural gas (CNG).

Qno5:-Tick True/False against the following statements:-

1. Fossil fuels can be made in the laboratory. False

2. CNG is more polluting fuel than petrol False
3. Coke is almost pure form of carbon True.
4. Coal tar is a mixture of various substances. True
5. Kerosene is not a fossil fuel. False.

Qno6:-Explain why fossil fuels are exhaustible natural resources.

Ans:-Fossil fuels are exhaustible natural resources because they get exhausted if used continuously. The continuous use of natural resources led to their depletion. Fossil fuels are available in limited quantities in nature.

Qno7:-Describe characteristics and uses of coke.

Ans:-Characteristics of coke are:

1. Tough
2. Porous
3. Black in colour

Uses of coke:

1. In manufacture of steel
2. In the extraction of metals(as a reducing agent)

Qno8: Explain the process of formation of petroleum.

Ans:-Petroleum was formed from dead organisms that got buried in the sea millions of year's ago. These dead bodies got covered with layers of sand and clay into petroleum and natural gas.

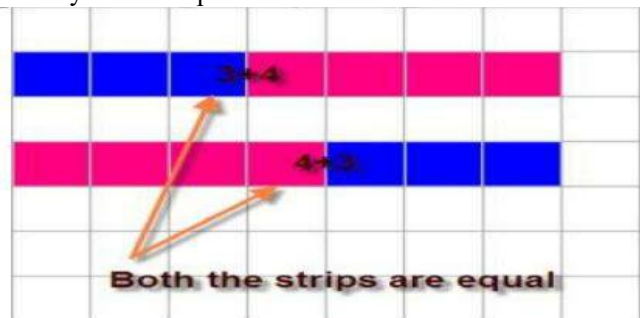
ACTIVITIES

1. Mention and memorize the scientific names of some plants.
2. Prepare a model of electric circuit.
3. Write the names of 20 elements with their symbols and chemical formulae on chart.

Maths Activity

Q: To refer that addition is commutative for whole numbers- by paper cutting and pasting
(NOTE: Do it for atleast 5 whole number)

Q: To verify that multiplication is commutative for whole number by paper cutting and pasting. (For 5 whole numbers)



Q. To represent decimal numbers 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.08 etc on a 10×10 grid by shading.



Subject: Urdu

عنوان: حمد

- سوال ۱: شاعر خدا سے کیا مانگتا ہے؟
جواب: شاعر خدا سے امداد مانگتا ہے۔
- سوال ۲: خدا کی نظر میں کون سے لوگ شان و شوکت والے ہیں؟
جواب: خدا کی نظر میں وہ لوگ شان و شوکت والے ہوتے ہیں جو نیک راہ پر چلتے ہیں، جو اللہ سے ڈرتے ہیں، جن کی اچھائیوں کو مرنے کے بعد بھی یاد رہے اور جو پرہیزگار ہوتے ہیں۔
- سوال ۳: شاعر کس سے مدد مانگتا ہے؟
جواب: شاعر خدا سے مدد مانگتا ہے۔
- سوال ۴: نظم کے آخری مصرع کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
جواب: نظم کے آخری مصرعے میں شاعر دعا مانگتا ہے کہ اے اللہ مجھے نیک راستہ دکھا، سیدھی اور اچھی راہ پر چلنے کی توفیق عطا فرما، ہم کمزوروں پر اپنا رحم فرما اور ہماری دعا قبول کر۔

عنوان: کاہلی

- سوال ۱: سرسید احمد خان کے خیال میں سب سے بڑی کاہلی کیا ہے؟
- جواب: سرسید احمد خان کے خیال میں سب سے بڑی کاہلی اپنی دلی قویٰ کو بیکار رکھنا ہے۔
- سوال ۲: کون سے لوگ بہت کم کاہل ہوتے ہیں؟
- جواب: محنت مزدوری کرنے والے لوگ، اور وہ جو کہ اپنی روزانہ محنت سے اپنی بسا اوقات کا سامان مہیا کرتے ہیں۔ بہت کم کاہل ہوتے ہیں۔
- سوال ۳: انسان کس حالت میں کاہل اور بالکل حیوان صفت ہو جاتا ہے؟
- جواب: جب ایک انسان کی آمدنی زیادہ اور خرچہ کم ہوتا ہے اُسے محنت کرنے کی حاجت بھی نہیں ہوتی۔ وہ اپنی دلی قویٰ کو بیکار چھوڑ کر بڑے کاہل اور حیوان صفت ہو جاتا ہے۔
- سوال ۴: اگر انسان اپنے دلی قویٰ کو بے کار ڈال دے تو اُس کا کیا حال ہوگا؟
- جواب: اگر انسان اپنی دلی قویٰ کو بیکار ڈال دے تو وہ بالکل کاہل اور پُچھتی سُست ہو جائے گا۔
- سوال ۵: ہماری قوم کی حالت کس طرح بہتر ہو سکتی ہے؟
- جواب: ہماری قوم کی حالت تبھی بہتر ہو سکتی ہے جب ہم ہماری قوتِ دل اور قوتِ عقلی کو کام میں لائے۔ کچھ نیا کرنے کی فکر میں مصروف رہے، اپنی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے محنت کرے کیونکہ خالی دماغ شیطان کا گھر ہوتا ہے۔

الفاز کے جملے لکھئے۔

- (۱) قوی: ہمیں اپنی دلی قوی کو بیکار نہیں چھوڑنا چاہیے۔
- (۲) بسر اوقات: بسر اوقات کے لیے محنت ضروری ہے۔
- (۳) خصلت: ہمیں بُری خصلت سے دور رہنا چاہیے۔
- (۴) پھوٹ: پھوٹ بچے بُری خصلت کے ہوتے ہیں۔
- (۵) وحشی: وحشی جانور ہمارے ماحول کا حق ہے۔
- (۶) مصروف: احمد ہمیشہ کام میں مصروف ہوتا ہے۔
- (۷) مستعدی: کھیل میں کھلاڑی مستعدی کا مظاہرہ کرتے ہیں۔
- (۸) توقع: ہمیں کسی سے زیادہ توقع نہیں رکھنی چاہیے۔
- (۹) حکیمانہ: ہمارا پرنسپل بہت حکیمانہ باتیں کرتا ہے۔
- (۱۰) مشقت: کامیابی کے لئے مشقت ضروری ہے۔

”کابلی“

”کابلی سبق پڑھ کر ہمیں یہ نصیحت ملتی ہے کہ بیکاری سب سے بڑی بیماری ہے“

الفاز کے ضد لکھئے۔

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| الفاز | ضد |
| (۱) سُستی | چستی |
| (۲) اندرونی | بیرونی |
| (۳) مناسب | نامناسب |

- (۴) شک بے شک
(۵) بہتری بدتری
(۶) بدسلیقہ باسلیقہ
(۷) عارضی مستقل
(۸) ضروری غیر ضروری
- ﴿ - لفظ کے آخر میں ”ی“ لگائیے۔
- (۱) عقل عقلی
(۲) محنت محنتی
(۳) وطن وطنی
(۴) خیال خیالی
(۵) علم علمی
(۶) انسان انسانی
(۷) حیوان حیوانی
(۸) قوم قومی
(۹) شخص شخصہ
(۱۰) ذہن ذہنی

✓ عنوان: لیل دید

- سوال ۱: لیل دید کس وجہ سے مشہور ہے؟
جواب: لیل دید شاعری، صبر و تحمل، عظمت، نرم مزاجی، برداشت، شرافت، پاکبازی اور دینداری کی وجہ سے مشہور ہے۔
- سوال ۲: لیل دید کے زمانے میں کون بزرگ حضرات گزرے ہیں؟
جواب: لیل دید کے وقت شیخ نور الدینؒ اور حضرت امیر کبیرؒ میر سید علیؒ شاہ ہمدان جیسے بزرگ حضرات گزرے ہیں۔
- سوال ۳: حضرت شیخ نور الدینؒ کو دودھ پلاتے وقت لیل دید نے کیا کہا؟
جواب: حضرت شیخ نور الدینؒ نورانی کو دودھ پلاتے وقت لیل دید نے کہا کہ ”اے ننھے، دُنیا میں آتے ہوئے تمہیں لاج نہ آئی تو اب دودھ پینے میں کیسی شرم“
- سوال ۴: لیل دید کے واکھوں میں کن باتوں کی تلقین کی گئی ہے؟
جواب: لیل دید کے واکھوں میں اونچ نیچ کے بغیر فطری بندھنوں کو توڑنے اور اعلیٰ انسانی قدروں کو اپنانے کی تلقین کی گئی ہے۔
- سوال ۵: لیل دید کو کن کن ناموں سے پکارا جاتا ہے؟
جواب: لیل دید کو ”سُسرال والے“ ”پدماوتی“ ”مسلمان“ ”لیل عارفہ“ اور ہندو ”لیل ایشوری“ کے ناموں سے پکارتے ہیں۔

”لل ديد“

”لل ديد كے بارے ميں پڑھ كر، ميں يہ سبق ملتا ہے كہ، ”صبر كرنے والوں كا نام
ہميشہ زندہ رہتا ہے۔“

”آميہ پنپنہ سدّ رس ناوِ چھس لہمان

’واكھ‘

كتہ بوز ديے ميون ميہ تہ ديہ تار

آسمن ناكمن پوني زن شمان

زوّچھم بزممان گر گڑھ ہا“

عنوان: نعت

سوال ۱: حضرت محمدؐ غار حرا میں خدا کی عبادت کرتے تھے۔ یہ غار کس جگہ واقع ہے؟

جواب: حضرت محمدؐ غار حرا میں خدا کی عبادت کیا کرتے تھے یہ غار مکہ سے ۳-۲ کلو میٹر کی دوری پر جبل نور پر واقع ہے۔

سوال ۲: اسلام قبول کرنے سے پہلے عربوں میں قسم قسم کی برائیاں تھیں۔ شاعر نے ان کے کس کس برائی کا ذکر کیا ہے؟

جواب: اسلام قبول کرنے سے پہلے عرب کے لوگ بہت ساری برائیوں میں مبتلا تھے۔ اس نعت میں شاعر نے ان کی جہالت اور فرقہ پرستی کا ذکر کیا ہے۔

سوال ۳: شاعر نے حضرت محمدؐ کی کچھ صفات کا ذکر کیا ہے۔ آپ ان خوبیوں کو اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کریں؟

جواب: شاعر نے اس نعت میں حضرت محمدؐ کی جن خوبیوں کا ذکر کیا ہے وہ یوں ہیں۔

- (۱) آپؐ کو رحمت العالمین کے لقب سے نوازا گیا۔
- (۲) آپؐ غریبوں بھائیوں، یتیموں اور غلاموں کی مدد ہمیشہ کرتے رہتے تھے۔
- (۳) آپؐ ہر ایک کی بات سنتے اور دوسروں کی مرادیں پوری کرتے تھے۔
- (۴) آپؐ کسی کی بھی خطائیں معاف فرماتے تھے۔

لکھئے:

فقیروں کا ملجا، ضعیفوں کا ماویٰ

قییموں کا والی، غلاموں کا مولا

رہاؤرنہ بیڑے کو موج بٹلا کا

ادھر سے ادھر پھر گیارخ ہوا کا۔

حضرت محمدؐ غریبوں کے لیے جائے پناہ اور ٹھکانا تھے۔ قییموں کے سر پرست

تھے۔ قیدیوں کے مددگار تھے۔ اب کسی کشتی کو ڈوبنے کا خطرہ نہیں رہا کیونکہ انہوں نے

ہواؤں کا رخ بدل ڈالا۔

✓ عنوان: نوبل انعام کی کہانی

سوال ۱: نوبل پرائز کس کے نام پر دیا جاتا ہے؟

جواب: نوبل پرائز ڈاکٹر ایلفر ڈنوبل کے نام پر دیا جاتا ہے۔

سوال ۲: ہندوستان میں ادبی انعام کسے ملا؟

جواب: ہندوستان میں ادبی انعام راہبدر ناتھ کو ملا۔

سوال ۳: نوبل انعامات پہلے کن کن موضوعات پر دیئے جاتے تھے؟

جواب: نوبل انعامات پہلے امن، ادب، فزیکس، کیمسٹری، ادویات اور اقتصادیات موضوعات پر دیئے جاتے تھے۔

سوال ۴۲: الفرڈ نوبل نے کون سا ایسا کام کیا جس سے اس نے غیر معمولی دولت حاصل کی؟

جواب: الفرڈ نوبل نے نائٹرو گلیسرین دریافت کی۔ نائٹرو گلیسرین کی ملاوٹ سے

انہوں نے ۱۸۶۷ء میں ڈائنامائٹ ایجاد کیا جس سے اس نے غیر معمولی دولت حاصل کی۔

سوال ۵: الفرڈ نوبل کہا کا رہنے والا ہے؟

جواب: الفردنو بل سوئڈن کارہنے والا ہے۔

یہ کیسے معلوم ہوا کہ -----

(۱) الفرڈنوبل جنگ سے نفرت کرتا تھا۔

جواب: **الفرڈنوبل** نے ڈائنامائٹ اس لیے ایجاد کیا تاکہ وہ اس سے پہاڑ اور چٹان

توڑ کر پتھر مہیا کرے۔

اُستاد کا احترام

سوال: کس پیشے کو عظیم اور مقدس کہا گیا ہے؟
جواب: اُستاد کے پیشے کو عظیم اور مقدس کہا گیا ہے۔

سوال: اُستاد کی رہنمائی کیوں ضروری ہے؟
جواب: اُستاد کی رہنمائی اسیلے ضروری ہے کیونکہ اُستاد کو معمارِ قوم (یعنی قوم کو بنانا والا) معمارِ وطن اور معمارِ انسانیت بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اُستاد تعلیم و تربیت کے ذریعے بچوں کے خام اور کچے ذہنوں کو پختہ بنا کر اُن کو انسانیت کے رتبے تک پہنچا دیتا ہے۔

سوال: اُستاد کو سمجھنے کے لیے شاعر کو کیا کرنا چاہیے؟
جواب: اُستاد کو سمجھنے کے لیے شاعر کو اسکی ہر آن عزت، محبت اور احترام کا مادہ اپنے دل میں اُستاد کے لئے پیدا کرنا چاہیے۔

سوال: نوشیروان نے بیٹے کے مُنہ پر چپٹ کیوں لگائی؟
جواب: نوشیروان نے بیٹے کے مُنہ پر چپٹ اسلئے لگائی کیونکہ اُسکو احساس ہو کہ اُستاد خود پاؤں دھو رہا ہے اور میر بیٹا پانی ڈال رہا ہے میرے بیٹے کو چاہیے کہ خود اُستاد کے پاؤں دھوے۔

سوال نمبر: سکندر اعظم نے استاد سے کیا کہا؟
جواب: سکندر اعظم نے استاد سے کہا، "استاد محترم کیا مانگے ہو؟ میں اب دنیا کی ہر چیز آپ کے قدموں میں لا کر رکھ دوں گا!"

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﴿ جملے: ﴾

- ادویات: صورہ اسپتال کے باہر ادویات کی بہت دکانیں ہیں۔
- اقتصادی: کشمیر کے اقتصادی حالات بگڑتے جا رہے ہیں۔
- تحقیقی: تحقیقی کاموں میں مصروف رہنے سے انسان کوئی نئی ایجاد کر سکتا ہے
- حفاظت: ہمیں اپنے چیزوں کی حفاظت کرنی چاہیے۔
- فصاحت: اقبال کے کلام میں فصاحت کوٹ کوٹ کر بھری ہوئی ہے۔
- ماحولیات: ماحولیاتی آلودگی سے انسانی جان کو خطرہ ہو سکتا ہے۔
- نباتات: سی۔ وی۔ رمن کو نباتات پر نوبل پرائز ملا۔
- گلیات: گلیات اقبال میں بہت اچھی نظمیں ہیں۔
- حادثات: قومی شاہراہ پر آج کل بہت ساری حادثات رونما ہوتے ہیں۔
- واقعات: کشمیر میں واقعات پر واقعات لگے ہیں۔
- اخبارات: اخبارات کی بدولت ہم ہر جگہ کی جانکاری حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔
- انعام: نوبل انعام ہندوستان کے متعدد لوگوں کو دیا گیا ہے۔

نعت

اس شعر میں شاعر فرماتے ہیں کہ،

(۱) ہمارے آقائے مدنی محمدؐ کو تمام نبیوں میں رحمت کا لقب دیا گیا ہے۔ یا یوں کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ آپؐ کو رحمت للعالمین کے القاب سے پکارا گیا ہے۔

(۲) ہمارے آقا محمدؐ غریبوں کی فکر میں ہمیشہ رہا کرتے تھے اور ان کی مرادوں کو ہمیشہ برلاتے تھے۔ آپؐ نے خود بھی غریبوں کی زندگی بسر کی اور دوسروں کو غریبوں کی امداد کرنے کی تاکید فرماتے تھے۔

(۳) شاعر فرماتے ہیں کہ آقائے مدنی غم اور مصیبت کے وقت یہ نہیں دیکھتے کہ یہ ماننے والوں میں سے ہے یا نافرماں قوم سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں بلکہ بلا لحاظ مذہب و ملت دوست ہو یا دشمن ہر ایک کے کام آیا کرتے ہیں۔ اور صحابہ کو بھی اسکی تلقین کیا کرتے تھے۔

(۴) آپؐ ہمیشہ تمنا کرتے تھے کہ ایک انسان اللہ کو پہچاننے والا بن جائے اور ایسے کام کرنے والا بن جائے کہ جنت میں جاسکے کیونکہ جہالت گمراہی اور بددیانتی انسان کو نہ صرف تباہ و برباد کرتی ہے بلکہ جہنم کا حقدار بھی بناتی ہے۔ جہاں ہمیشہ ہمیشہ کے لیے انسان کو جلنا پڑے گا۔

(۵) آپؐ فقیروں، ناداروں اور ضعیفوں کے لیے ہمیشہ سے ایک پناہ گاہ ثابت ہوئے ہیں اور خود بھی فقیرانہ زندگی پسند فرماتے تھے۔

(۶) آپؐ نے ہمیشہ سے یتیموں کی سرپرستی کی ہے اور اُمت کو اس کا سبق دیا ہے۔ آپؐ نے اس کا عملی ثبوت اپنی پاک زندگی میں دیا اور غلاموں کے ساتھ آپؐ کا رویہ ایک فرد

خانہ کی طرح ہوا کرتا تھا۔ آپؐ نے کبھی بھی غلاموں کے ساتھ غلاموں والا برتاؤ نہیں کیا۔
(۷) آپؐ کا شیوہ رہا ہے کہ آپؐ خطا کرنے والے کو درگزر فرماتے تھے۔ آپؐ نے اُمت کو دوسروں کے خطا معاف کرنے والے اور دوسروں سے اپنی غلطیوں کے لیے معافی طلب کرنا سکھایا ہے۔

(۸) آپؐ نے اپنے بُرا چاہنے والوں کے ساتھ خوش خلقی اور نرمی سے کام کیا۔ جس کی وجہ سے آپؐ کے تین احترام اور محبت کا جذبہ ابھرتا تھا۔

(۹) آپؐ نے معبوت ہونے کے بعد جھگڑے اور بُرائیاں ختم ہو گئیں۔ عرب کی قومیں جھگڑالو اور فساد برپا کیا کرتے تھے اور سالہا سال لڑائیاں لڑتے رہتے تھے۔ جس کا خاتمہ آپؐ نے اپنی زندگی نورانی میں فرمائی۔

(۱۰) آپؐ نے مختلف قبیلوں کو آپس میں میل جول پیدا کیا اور پھر وہ مہاجر اور انصار آپس میں بھائی بھائی کی طرح رہنے لگے۔

(۱۱) آپؐ نے بہت سالوں تک اللہ کی ریاضت اور عبادت کے بعد قوم کا رُخ اختیار کیا۔ غارِ حرا میں اللہ پاک کی طرف سے پیغام لے کر قوم کی طرف آئے۔

(۱۲) غارِ حرا سے اللہ پاک کا فرماں یعنی قرآن پاک اپنے ساتھ لئے آئے اور اس کلام پاک کا عملاً قوم کو سبق دیا۔

(۱۳) آپؐ نے انسانیت اس طرح تعمیر کی جیسے کچے تانبے کو سونا بنا دیا ہو، ایسی تربیت کی کہ غلام قوم کے سربراہ بن گئے۔

(۱۴) آپؐ نے ایسا درس دیا کہ لوگ اچھے اور بُرے کی تمیز بلا جھجک کرنے لگے۔

- (۱۵) عرب کی وادی جس میں عرصہ دراز سے جہالت اور گمراہی سراپا چھائی ہوئی تھی۔
- (۱۶) آپؐ کی آمد نے ان کی ایک ہی آن میں کایا پلٹ دی اور عرب کے باشندے ایک شائستہ قوم بن گئی۔
- (۱۷) آپؐ کی پیدائش سے امن و سکون حاصل ہو گیا جیسے کوئی کشتی بنا کسی زکاوٹ یعنی مصیبتوں کی لہر سے بچ کر اپنے کنارے تک پہنچ جائے۔
- (۱۸) آپؐ کی وجہ سے ہوا بھی سازگار اور ماحول خوشگوار بن گیا جیسے غموں اور مصیبتوں کی ہوا کا رخ ہی بدل ڈالا۔

اُردو اصطلاحات

”وہ نبیوں میں رحمت لقب پانے والا

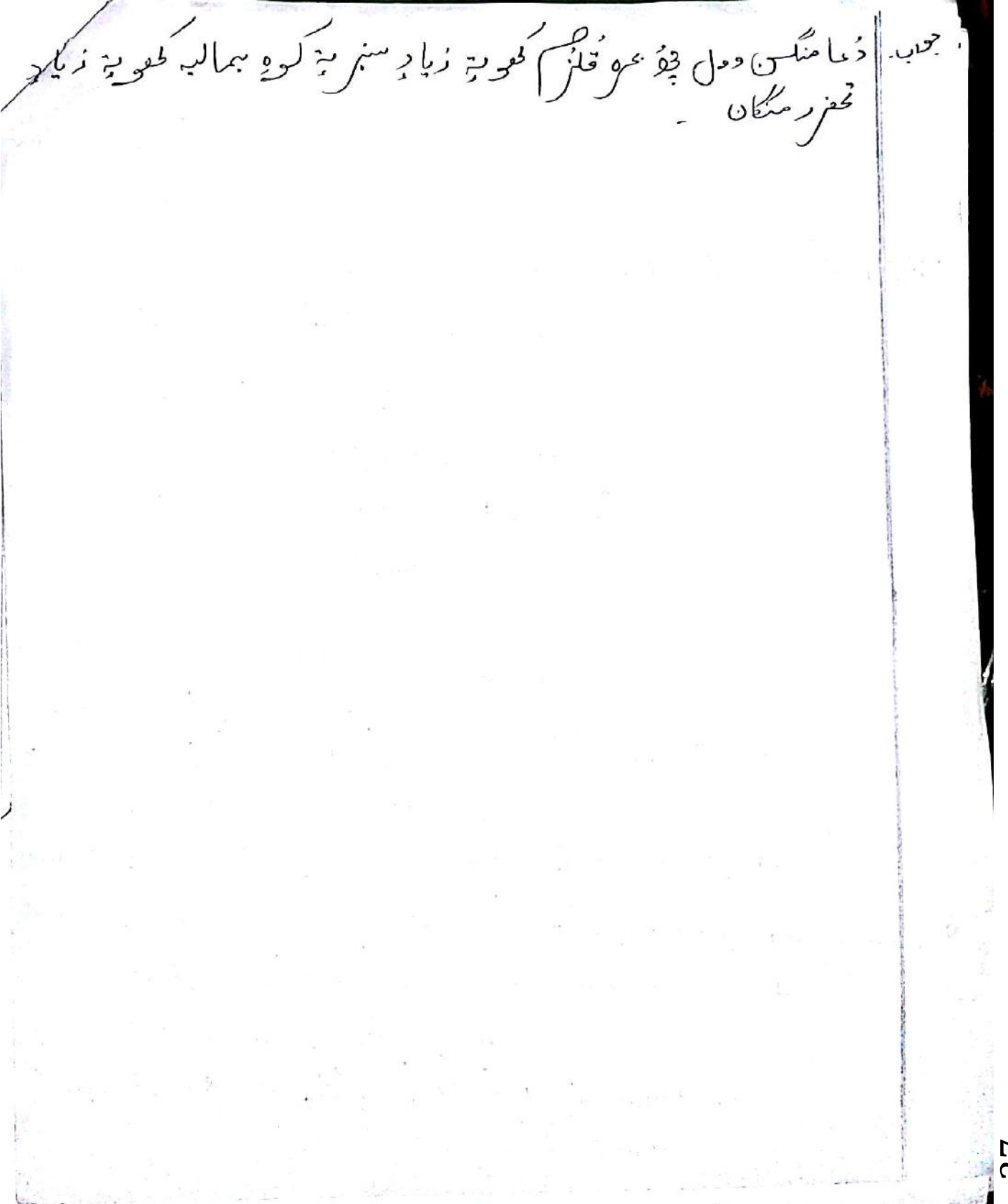
مُر ادیں غریبوں کی بر لانے والا“

آپؐ کی درستی کتاب میں خواجہ الطاف حسین کی ایک نظم ہے۔ اُسی نظم کا یہ پہلا شعر ہے۔ ایک شعر کے دو ٹکڑے یا حصے ہوتے ہیں۔ ہر ٹکڑے یا حصے کو ”مصرعہ“ کہتے ہیں۔ لہذا دو مصرعے ملا کر ایک مکمل شعر بنتا ہے جسے اس شعر کا ایک حصہ ”وہ نبیوں میں رحمت لقب پانے والا“ ایک ”مصرعہ“ ہے اور اس شعر کا دوسرا حصہ ”مُر ادیں غریبوں کی بر لانے والا“۔ دوسرا مصرعہ ہے اور یہ دونوں حصے ایک شعر کہلاتا ہے۔

اس شعر کے دونوں مصرعوں میں ”پانے“ اور ”لانے“ ہم وزن الفاظ ہیں۔ شاعری کی اصطلاح میں ہم ایسے ہم وزن لفظوں کو ”قافیہ“ کہتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح لفظ ”والا“ دونوں مصرعوں میں بار بار استعمال ہوا ہے اور یہ لفظ قافیہ کے بعد آیا ہے۔ اس لئے شعر میں قافیہ

کے بعد ہرائے جانے والے لفظ کو ”ردیف“ کہتے ہیں۔
اسی طرح پہلے شعر کے دونوں مصرعوں میں ”قافیہ“ اور ”ردیف“ ہوتے ہیں۔ لہذا
اس شعر کو ”مطلع“ کہتے ہیں۔ غزل کے آخری شعر میں شاعر اپنا تخلص کے طور پر استعمال
کرتا ہے۔ یہ شعر ”مقطع“ کہلاتا ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۱	لیونٹ I	سبق نمبر ۱۵ دُعا	سوال نمبر
لفظ	معنی	لفظ	سوال نمبر
ہمالیہ	ہمالیہ بالیہ	ہمالیہ	سوال نمبر ۱
قلزم	بالن بند بہ سلسلہ	قلزم	سوال نمبر ۲
گل ہائے تر	آبہ سمندر دُک ناو	گل ہائے تر	سوال نمبر ۳
شوزر	تازہ لہویش	شوزر	سوال نمبر ۴
فحصر	رہہ وراڈہ - شوزر حفا	فحصر	سوال نمبر ۵
دُے	دار و مدار - کلیم پاشی - آخر	دُے	سوال نمبر ۶
	صیربان		سوال نمبر ۷
			سوال نمبر ۸
			سوال نمبر ۹
			سوال نمبر ۱۰
			سوال نمبر ۱۱
			سوال نمبر ۱۲
			سوال نمبر ۱۳
			سوال نمبر ۱۴
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			سوال نمبر ۱۶
			سوال نمبر ۱۷
			سوال نمبر ۱۸
			سوال نمبر ۱۹
			سوال نمبر ۲۰



8th

یونٹ I

دہرائی

سبق نمبر 5

(2002ء سے)

لفظ بہ معنی

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سوال نمبر ۱۱

دېد رايه کسې په کيچون ژور پښې ولې عید؟ -

جواب

دېد رايه ژور پښې اهو بالو خټر سنگراک راج ولې عید - آمه خاټر
ان تمبه پښې بالو خټير په چټکون تمې پرونيڅو کيږه ژونځي باقي بالو خټير
لگي ژونځي پيڅو پاڼه وائي ژونځي پيله زن سنگراک راج ژونځي بجايه
ژونځو سوهبراونس کسې لورک - دېد رايه باسه اوسې مشر عقل په
تمبه ژور سټه ولې عید -

سوال نمبر ۱۲

تختي جملې بناوې يمې منډ لږه درج محاوره وړاندې اوسې آيتي -
عادون لېکېو معنی په -

۱

لور اوسې

پټه پټه پکسې

۲

سوږه ساوې کړن

مالا مال کړن

۳

کائنزسي لگېر جفتي

اختلاف کړهځي

۴

پيل اوسې

پسر اوسې

۵

کسې بړي

مخالفت کړي

۶

کايه ليل روزن

عداوت روزن

۷

کاډېن پسر کړهځي

شتر اوت کڅي

۸

زسمبه پيښاوي

نا کار بناون

۹

اچو منډ کړ

نا خوشي کړهځي

جاويد چو کتابين سغهاه لور -

کفيس لبيت اوسې تعريف کړن واپين سوږه
ساوې کړان -

يمن اوسې کائنزسي لگېر جفتي توه گے
پير پشان

اسرارن اوتي قول هوج سغهاه پيل -

طارق اوسې جاويداوسې متعلق کړن پيران -

دېد رايه اوسې مرنسې تاک اُميک کايه ليل -

اسلمسې چي ناصقه کاډېن پسر پسر کړهځان -

ميه پيښاوي تمسې اي تعاپير پتي زسمبه -

اوسې چو اسلم پيښه اچو منډ کړ باسان -

خال جاپہ پُرو بونہ کبہ دینہ آستو شختر ایشار ناوتہو سیتی ۔

سہ آو ۔ بیکر آہ

یہ آو ۔ بیکر آہ

مہے کلپو دہیتہ ۔ اسہ کلپو دہیتہ ۔

کانبیل چفے جگرچ بمباری پچھے پائی پُرو خال جاپہ ۔

اشتر روز چفے اندر من پُرو بمباری

میونڈ چفے ژمہ پُرو بمباری

ژاس چفے سیخ بمباری

سلہ چفے شختر سیخ بمباری

انہو چفے اچس پُرو بمباری ۔

بونہ کبہ دینہ ناوتہو منتر ژارو من ناوتی بہ مادر ناوتی ۔ من ناوتس مقابلہ لکچھو

مادر ناوت بہ مادر ناوتس مقابلہ لکچھو من ناوت ۔

من ناوت	مادر ناوت	من ناوت	مادر ناوت	من ناوت	مادر ناوت
شال	شاج	گنجل	گنجل	میراڈ	میراڈ
کرا	کراج	کونر	کونر	نورانی	نورانی
سال	ساج ساو	کولت	کولت	گرپہ وول	گرپہ وول
کانڈر	کانڈرینی	پمقان	پمقان	سکھو	سکھو
کاور	کاور	راڈ	راڈ	خانداز	خانداز
گجرانی	گجرانی	سون	سون	پادشاہ	پادشاہ
بطح	بطح	نون	نون	سہو نیو	سہو نیو

سبق نمبر ۵۵ آن پوسٹہ تیلہ پیلہ کن پوسٹہ
یونٹ II ۵۵

سوال غنیمت لفظ پر مرعفی (On book)

سوال نمبر ۲۲ سوال سن بنیادی جواب

سوال ۹۰: ولا مقرر کسی کسی فائید دینہ وصل چیں جو حائل سیران؟

جواب
دلو مشرق و دریاہ خائبہ دین وائی چیز خطل سپاوان مثلن نصرتی کلین -
نزالہ خاطر زین - رہبر - کاغذ - دوائی خصوصیات فحون واجبہ جبری بودہ
بہ چار و این خاطر گاہہ بتر -
سوال غرض

سوال ۱۰۰۰
 جواب
 یاد اور دین والدہ رحمتک پیغمبر لیه کیا زحیو پچا دن ضروری؟
 یاد اور دین والدہ رحمتک پیغمبر لیه کیا زحیو پچا دن ضروری؟

چو ستمناه ز رخسار تبه آسان - آهو مشر چو سبوق ز لیلای پنهان - تکیا ز به
و پروا پنهان صاحب آسان - آهو مشر چو سبوق ز لیلای پنهان - فصل

سوال نمبر ۱۰۰: یاد اور دین والہ زمیں تک پہنچیں تب رُخِ شریف لیتے ہیں اور باپس کو لے جاتے ہیں؟

کلی لوی - اگر زمین و سید و ن آسید آخو پزن پیر به دین

[illegible]

واری زمینیں سیٹھ نوان - زمینیں سیٹھ و سید

اتھو وارے - وارے پلینے خاطر مجبور کران بہ وارے - وارے پلینے سنی چو لڑد وائی

زمینیں منتر شرو پاں۔ بیدہ سیتی سیلابک زور کم چو گڑھان

سبز پنے فحقن کیا چو لوزکو لیبارٹری وناں؟

سوال نمبر ۱۰

جواب

سبز پنے فحقن چو امیہ کی لوزک لیبارٹری وناں۔ تکیا زیم لوکی پنے لوزک

پنے فحقن چو کاربن ڈائکسائیڈ پانی اندر شرو پیران پنے آکسیجن داپسی نراوان۔

پسی زمینیں پیمو رورن واجنیں زو ڈاٹن پنے زید رورن باپسکو ضروری چو۔

سوال نمبر ۱۱

جواب

اگر وشن منتر ساری کھی ژٹنہ پین تیلہ کیا سپر؟

اگر وشن منتر ساری کھی ژٹنہ پین مخلوٹک نوانن ڈلے۔ سیلابک خطرہ پڑے۔

زمینک زرخیز تہ ترو ختم۔ زمینک حسن راجہ پنے اولوڈگی پڑے۔

سوال نمبر ۱۲

وین راجہ کپری تکیا زون چو ضروریات زیدی پنی وادیہ ایم چین فراہم کران۔

①

بیلہ ونا چو تیلہ چو آن پے۔

②

زیادہ کھوپڑے زیادہ کھی نواپریں!۔ تکیا زیم چو صفا ہوا فراہم کران۔

زمینک زرخیز تہ چو پیر شمعینہ لیتہ بچاوان پنے زمینک حسن

③

بڑا راون۔

محل صفا نوانن!۔ تکیا زیم محل چو محنت صند زیدی پین ضمانت۔

محل چو ہمار کا پے رتنی منتر مدد کران۔ پنے جان صبقدراسی

منتر فصل بننے خاطر پنے چو ایم۔

سوال نمبر ۱۳

①

وین چو پنے آن چو!۔ بیلہ کھی کی چو تیلہ چو اسی پے۔ تکیا زیم کھی چو اہ نہ پے

طرہ پر اسے یہ سوز کیسے فراہم کران۔ یہ سارے رنڈے اور رنڈے باپس کو ضروری ہے۔
وہ جو جانداروں کے مالک ہیں۔ جنگلی مینڈے جاندار ہے وہی بھیرن ہے
عکاشی کران۔

(۲)

وہ جو پیشی پٹن چھپن جائے۔ پیشی ہے وہی مینڈے رنڈے گزراؤں۔
لور۔ تاپہ ہے جو اُنی بچان ہے کعبین چھپن ہے جو
اُنی حائل کران۔

(۳)

سوال نمبر (۱) مثالہ وچھپو تیرو خالی جاہ

میں کور سزان

(۱)

تہ کتھو چھپے دود

(۲)

تمی لور سبق

(۳)

اُسی آہ اوپر لور

(۴)

تمی وون پور

(۵)

میں کھپو بہ

(۶)

یہ چھپے چان کرسی

بہ (۱)

یہ جو جون بھیرن

(۲)

ہم جو چان پلو

(۳)

یہ چھپے میان بین

(۴)

ہم جو چاہے کتا ہے

(۵)

ہو چھپے میان موج۔

(۶)

ج ۵) تم چو ساری حاضر

۲) ہر وقت کا یہ چو وقتس پیو لہوان

۳) کائنات شریفہ اذا وانشاؤن

۴) کائناتھا گو زہم ہی آسے

۵) نتیہ کتیاہ جون اسی ہزاران

۶) کئی چوبارن عیادی

سوال نمبر ۷) دہیتی بہ معنی

دہیتی

معنی

۱) احو دارن گوم پان کسے :- بیچیں چو انسان سہر و وجود ختم کران

۲) پینہ بچہ باہ تزیہ :- پینہ بیہ پانس پیو چو دار و دار آسان

۳) صبر س چپے ستری :- صبر کرنس چو فایہ میلان

۴) دھبے چو غنیمت :- موقعہ شریفہ احو دہیتی شریفہ

۵) شتر چو بادستہ :- شتر بہ فنگر بہ چپے میلان

۶) یلس کاسی خورا لانی :- سہر سادر چو لوکس کمران مگر خورا چپے لانی

آسان

سبق نمبر ۵۶ "رفاقت" یونٹ II

مسئلہ نمبر ۱۰ لفظ بہ معنی (Am brok) .

سوال نمبر ۲ سوال سن بنائی جواب

سوال نمبر ۱۰
جواب

بذیل کیا رووسی لکھ بیٹھو ہریشان؟

بَلْبَلِ اَوْسِ اَوْ مُوَكُّو بِرِيشَانِ تَلِيَارِ اِيْزِ كِيْزِ اُوسِيْ كِيْزِ مِيْ سَهْ اَوْسِيْ پِيْزِ

سوال نمبر ۱۱
 رُتَنہ لیا توں بلبلسی؟
 جواب

نامہ مثنوی

سوال نمبر ۱۶) یہ نظم میں کون سی بات لکھی ہے؟
جواب یہ نظم میں لکھی ہے کہ یہ نظم ہے۔

جواب یہ نظم پڑھو جو اسی پہ نصیحت لبانِ دُنیا بسِ منتر گڑھ اکو اُکسی بیکار

سوال نمبر ۱۳) رفاقت "نظم پر نحو لکھو ریتہ یہ بیل سمنر دلیل یہ نہیں لفظی معنی -
جواب دیان بیل اهو اوسر صے

چھل چھلی ڈھارن، ڈھارن گوسی شاہ بہ او ان گنہگار -

سرخ پریشان - اُنہی حالی میں گئی تھی کہ اس کی ماں نے کہا - یہ سید

تر می گزید پریشان به نام و مدید - به همی چای خرمیت خاظم حاضر -

وہو ہر سخن پہ یاد نہ لگاشی بہ وائے نامو پنیں اسی تاک پہ بیٹے

فَوَلَّى آسَهُ بَنِي إِسْرَءِيلَ أَكْوَاعًا مُّضَبَّجَةً وَلَهُ إِجْرَانِ مِثْلُ مَرْحُونٍ

سوال نمبر ۱

۱

یہی شعر بنادو
اے لہ لہ چھٹی دور پیسوت شاکا گوم
پیسو گئی مشر کو رگڑو ورنی کیا بنیو

پیسو شعر مشر جو بیل پنہ نادنی ی سے بیل گڑھو بہ وناں ز بہ چھٹی
اے لہ لہ دریاہ دور بہ پیسو جو وقتہ شاکا بہ ورنی کوت گڑھو پیسو بہ
گئی مشر بہ کیاہ بنیو -

۲

وقت مشکل گڑھو بہ تروون زادیہ بہ اشی

سکھر وٹھو ترو غم یاد بہ گاشی

پیسو شعر مشر جو زرتنی بلبلی وناں ز مشکل وقت مشر گڑھو بہ پیسو
یادین - خد - جو چارن کن فعل - وٹھو ترو غم بہ پریشان بہ نہر زہ
گاشی یاوٹھو اسی تاک وٹھو مشر مود -
بویہ کینہ درج ناوتی بہ سر اوتی رلاوٹھو بنادو عاویہ بہ معنی لیکھو درتاو پوٹھو

سوال نمبر ۲

بجلی مشر

بہ چھٹی پیدہ نی حقی پیسو زو دین خاطر تیار
احمد سی جو ورنی زو حسان -

دوہیں گاکا کران بکران زوٹھو نی زو -

عاجہ یینہ بٹھو وچھوٹو زوٹھو نی زو -

کامیاب گڑھو خاطر جو زو ٹھن پھون -

آرام گڑھو پھیرور مے زو -

مرن

مرن نربک وٹھو

تکلیف وٹھو

زیند گڑھو

سخت عینت کران

حسی یین

زو دین

زوٹھو

زوٹھو

زو اٹن

زو ٹھن

زو پھیرن

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۲

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۴

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۶

CLASS : 8th

SUB : ARABIC

الدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

حَوِّلِ الْمُبْتَدَأَ فِي كُلِّ مِّنَ الْجُمْلِ الْإِنِّيَّةِ إِلَى جَمْعٍ :

هَذِهِ نَجُومٌ	هَذَا نَجْمٌ	-
هَذِهِ دُرُوسٌ	هَذَا دَرْسٌ	-1
هَذِهِ أَقْلَامٌ	هَذَا قَلَمٌ	-2
هَذِهِ أَكْثَابٌ	هَذَا بَابٌ	-3
هَذِهِ أَنْهَارٌ	هَذَا نَهْرٌ	-4
هَذِهِ جِبَالٌ	هَذَا جَبَلٌ	-5
هَذِهِ كَلَابٌ	هَذَا كَلْبٌ	-6
هَذِهِ بَحَارٌ	هَذَا بَحْرٌ	-7
هَذِهِ كُتُبٌ	هَذَا كِتَابٌ	-8
هَذِهِ حُمُرٌ	هَذَا حِمَارٌ	-9
هَذِهِ سُورٌ	هَذَا سِرِيرٌ	-10
هَذِهِ دَفَاتِرٌ	هَذَا دَفْتَرٌ	-11
هَذِهِ مَكَاتِبٌ	هَذَا مَكْتَبٌ	-12
هَذِهِ فَنَادِقٌ	هَذَا فُنْدُقٌ	-13
هَذِهِ سَاعَاتٌ	هَذِهِ سَاعَةٌ	-14

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ | هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ |
| هَذِهِ طَائِرَةٌ | هَذِهِ طَائِرَةٌ |
| أُولَئِكَ نَجُومٌ | ذَلِكَ نَجْمٌ |
| أُولَئِكَ سَيَّارَاتٌ | تِلْكَ سَيَّارَةٌ |

(س) اُنْشُرْ إِلَى الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَةِ بِأَسْمِ إشارَةٍ مُنَاسِبٍ لِلْقُرْبِ
(هَذَا ، هَذِهِ ، هَؤُلَاءِ)

- | | |
|------------------------|------|
| هَذَا رَجُلٌ | ١ - |
| هَؤُلَاءِ رِجَالٌ | ٢ - |
| هَذَا كَلْبٌ | ٣ - |
| هَؤُلَاءِ كِلَابٌ | ٤ - |
| هَؤُلَاءِ دُرُوسٌ | ٥ - |
| هَؤُلَاءِ مُدَرِّسُونَ | ٦ - |
| هَؤُلَاءِ أُخَوَاتِي | ٧ - |
| هَؤُلَاءِ أَقْدَامٌ | ٨ - |
| هَذَا كِتَابٌ | ٩ - |
| هَؤُلَاءِ سَيَّارَاتٌ | ١٠ - |
| هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ | ١١ - |

- ١٢ - هَذَا جَمَارٌ
١٣ - هَؤُلَاءِ كُتُبٌ
١٤ - هَؤُلَاءِ خُمُرٌ
١٥ - هَذِهِ عُيُنٌ
١٦ - هَؤُلَاءِ طَبِيبَةٌ
١٧ - هَؤُلَاءِ طَبِيبَاتٌ

شَرُّهُ إِلَى الْأَسْمَاءِ الْإِيمِيَّةِ بِاسْمِهِ إِشَارَةٌ لِلْبَعِيدِ (ذَلِكَ ، تِلْكَ ، أُولَئِكَ)

١٦- ذَلِكَ مُسَجَّدٌ

١٧- أُولَئِكَ سَيَّارَاتٌ

ذَلِكَ طَالِبٌ

وَأُولَئِكَ طُلَّابٌ

ذَلِكَ نَجْمٌ

وَأُولَئِكَ نَجُومٌ

أَتِلْكَ بَنَاتٌ

أُولَئِكَ بَنَاتٌ

تِلْكَ دَرَجَةٌ

أُولَئِكَ دَرَجَاتٌ

١٨- ذَلِكَ سِرِيرٌ

١٩- أُولَئِكَ سُورٌ

٢٠- تِلْكَ دُجَانَةٌ

٢١- تِلْكَ مَدْرَسَةٌ

٢٢- أُولَئِكَ مَدْرَسَاتٌ

٢٣- ذَلِكَ حَاجٌ

٢٤- أُولَئِكَ حُجَّاجٌ

الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

(أ) أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ :

- ١- أَيْنَ الْكُتُبُ الْجَدِيدَةُ ؟ - ٦- هِيَ فِي الْمَكْتَبَةِ -
- ٢- لِمَنْ هَذِهِ الْبُيُوتُ الْكَبِيرَةُ ؟ - ٦- هِيَ لِلْمُدِيرِ الشَّرِكَةِ -
- ٣- أَيْنَ الْبُيُوتُ الْمَفْتُوحَةُ ؟ - ٦- نَعَمْ ، هِيَ مَفْتُوحَةٌ -
- ٤- أَيْنَ أَقْلَامُ الْمُدَرِّسُونَ ؟ - ٦- هِيَ عَلَى الْكَرْسِيِّ -
- ٥- أَيْنَ الْكَلَابُ ؟ - ٦- هُمْ فِي الْمَيْدَانِ -
- ٦- أَيْنَ الْحَمِيرُ ؟ - ٦- هُمْ فِي الْحَقْلِ -
- ٧- أَيْنَ كُتُبُكَ يَا مَرْيَمُ ؟ - ٦- هِيَ فِي حَقَائِدِي -
- ٨- أَيْنَ دَفَاتِرُ الطُّلَابِ ؟ - ٦- هِيَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ الْمُدَرِّسِ -
- ٩- أَيْنَ الْفَنَارُ الصَّغِيرُ ؟ - ٦- هِيَ فِي قُرْبِ حَامِدٍ -
- ١٠- لِمَنْ هَذِهِ الْأَقْلَامُ الْجَدِيدَةُ ؟ - ٦- هِيَ لِلطُّلَابِ

(ب) خَوِّلِ الْمُبْتَدَأَ فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ إِلَى جَمْعٍ :

- ١- هَذَا أَقْلَمٌ جَدِيدٌ - هَذِهِ أَقْلَامٌ جَدِيدَةٌ -
- ٢- النُّجُومُ جَمِيلَةٌ - النُّجُومُ جَمِيلَةٌ -
- ٣- ذَلِكَ كِتَابٌ قَدِيمٌ - أُولَئِكَ كُتُبٌ قَدِيمَةٌ -
- ٤- ذَلِكَ الْبَيْتُ جَمِيلٌ - أُولَئِكَ الْبُيُوتُ جَمِيلَةٌ -

هَذَا الدَّرْسُ سَهْلٌ	٥
أُولَئِكَ الْجِبَالُ بُعِيدَةٌ	٤
هَذَا الْمَكْتُبُ مَكْسُورٌ	٣
هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ جَمِيلٌ	١
هَذِهِ سَاعَةٌ رَخِيصَةٌ	٩
تِلْكَ الطَّائِرَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ	١٥
هَذَا طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ	١١
ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ تَاجِرٌ كَبِيرٌ	١٢
هَذَا النَّهْرُ كَبِيرٌ	١٣
صَعَّ فِي الدُّمَائِكِ الْخَالِيَةِ فِيهِ مَا يَلِي أَخْبَارًا مُنَاسِبَةً:	(س)
١- النَّبْتُ كَبِيرٌ	١
٢- النَّجْمُ جَمِيلٌ	٢
٣- الْبَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ	٣
٤- الْقَلَمُ مَكْسُورٌ	٤
٥- الْبَيْتُ نَظِيفٌ	٥
٦- الْأَنْبَابُ مُغْلَقَةٌ	٦
٧- الْمَسِيرَاتُ كَثِيرَةٌ	٧
٨- الْمُنْدِيلُ رَخِيصٌ	٨
٩- الْفَنَادِقُ صَغِيرَةٌ	٩
١٠- الْطُلَّابُ كِبَارٌ	١٠
١١- الْقَمَاصُ جَدِيدٌ	١١

هَات بَجمَعِ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَّةِ:

بَابُ	أَبْوَابُ	بَعْرُ	بَحَارُ
جَمَارُ	حُمُرُ	حَقْلُ	حُقُولُ
كَلْبُ	كِلَابُ		
كِتَابُ	كُتُبُ		
جَبَلُ	جِبَالُ		
بَيْتُ	بُيُوتُ		
سِرِيرُ	سُرُرُ		
طَائِرَةُ	طَائِرَاتُ		
قَمِيصُ	قُمُصَاتُ		
نَجْمُ	نُجُومُ		
نَهْرُ	أَنْهَارُ		
دَرْسُ	دُرُوسُ		
دَرَّاجَةٌ	رَرَّاجَاتُ		
قَلَمُ	أَقْلَامُ		
سَيَّارَةٌ	سَيَّارَاتُ		

Nazirah Qureshi
B. Surah edl. Inshiqar.

الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ

تَهَارِيبُ

- (1) أَجِبْ عَنْ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ مُسْتَعْمِلًا الْمُشْتَرَفِ :
- 1- كَمْ قَلَمًا عِنْدَكَ ؟ ج- عِنْدِي قَلَمَانِ
 - 2- كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ ؟ ج- عِنْدِي كِتَابَانِ
 - 3- كَمْ نُسُورَةً فِي فَضْلِكُمْ ؟ ج- فِيهِ نُسُورَتَانِ
 - 4- كَمْ رِيَالًا عِنْدَكَ الَّتِي يَأْتِي ؟ ج- عِنْدِي رِيَالَتَانِ الْآنَ -
 - 5- كَمْ أَخْتًا لَكَ يَا عَلِيُّ ؟ ج- لِي أُخْتَانِ
 - 6- كَمْ عَمَّالًا يَا أَمِينَةُ ؟ ج- لِي عَمَّانِ
 - 7- كَمْ صَدِيقًا لَكَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ ؟ ج- لِي صَدِيقَانِ
 - 8- كَمْ طَالِبًا جَدِيدًا فِي فَضْلِكُمْ ؟ ج- فِيهِ طَالِبَانِ جَدِيدَانِ
 - 9- كَمْ مَسْجِدًا فِي قَرْيَتِكَ يَا زَكْرِيَّا ؟ ج- فِيهَا مَسْجِدَانِ
 - 10- كَمْ قُنْدُقًا فِي هَذَا الشَّارِعِ ؟ ج- فِيهِ قُنْدُقَانِ
 - 11- كَمْ أَخَا لَكَ يَا سَعَادُ ؟ ج- لِي أَخَوَانِ

(2) اقْرَأِ الْأَمْثَلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ ثُمَّ صُغْ فِي الْفَرَاغِ فِيهَا بِلِي تَمْيِيزًا (كَمْ) وَاضْبِطْ آخِرَهُ :-

- ۱- کُنْ قَلَمًا عِنْدَكَ ؟
- ۲- کُنْ أَخَا لَكَ ؟
- ۳- کُنْ فُنْدُقًا فِي هَذَا الشَّارِعِ
- ۴- کُنْ مَدْرَسَةً فِي قَرْيَتِكَ ؟
- ۵- کُنْ طَالِبًا فِي فَصْلِكَ ؟
- ۶- کُنْ عَيْدًا فِي السَّيَّةِ ؟
- ۷- کُنْ غُجْلَةً لِلدَّرَاجَةِ ؟
- ۸- کُنْ نَافِذَةً فِي عُرْفَتِكَ ؟

(۷) حَوِّلِ الْمُتَبَدِّأَ فِي كُلِّ مِّنَ الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ إِلَى مُنْتَى :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| هَذَا قَلَمٌ | ۱- هَذَا قَلَمَانِ |
| هَذِهِ مِسْطَرَّةٌ | ۲- هَاتَانِ مِسْطَرَّتَانِ |
| هَذَا طَالِبٌ | ۳- هَذَا طَالِبَانِ |
| هَذِهِ طَالِبَةٌ | ۴- هَاتَانِ طَالِبَتَانِ |
| هَذَا الرَّجُلُ مُدَرِّسٌ | ۵- هَذَا الرَّجُلَانِ مُدَرِّسَانِ |
| هَذَا الطَّالِبُ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ | ۶- هَذَا الطَّالِبَانِ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ |
| هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ | ۷- هَاتَانِ السَّاعَتَانِ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ |
| هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَةُ لِلْمُدِيرِ | ۸- هَاتَانِ السَّيَّارَتَانِ لِلْمُدِيرِ |
| يَمْنُ هَذَا الْمِفْتَاحُ ؟ | ۹- يَمْنُ هَذَا الْمِفْتَاحَانِ ؟ |
| يَمْنُ هَذِهِ الْمِلْعَقَةُ ؟ | ۱۰- يَمْنُ هَذِهِ الْمِلْعَقَتَانِ ؟ |

(ب) تَنكِيسُ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ:

سَيَّارَةٌ	سَيَّارَتَانِ
لُعْنَةٌ	لُعْنَتَانِ
مِلْعَقَةٌ	مِلْعَقَتَانِ
إِسْمٌ	إِسْمَانِ
طَبِيبَةٌ	طَبِيبَتَانِ
صَدِيقٌ	صَدِيقَتَانِ
مُدَرِّسٌ	مُدَرِّسَتَانِ
هَذَا	هَذَانِ
وَلَدٌ	وَلَدَانِ
تَاجِرٌ	تَاجِرَانِ
بَابٌ	بَابَانِ
هَازِلٌ	هَازِلَانِ

Urdu Activity

Activity

Page No. _____
Date _____

جامعہ ناساز گار میں

۱۔ خود سے کوئی ایک نظم فلمبندی کیجیے:

۲۔ روشنی جمال بار سے انجمنیں تمام
دیکھا ہوا آتش کی گل ہے ہمیں تمام
اس اشعار کو نظر میں رکھ کر اس میں سے

۳۔ تشبیہ، بدیہ، پرفاعیہ، مطلع واضح بیان کیجیے:

۴۔ حال میں جو حالات ناساز گار یہ آپ کے خیال
کے مطابق آپ کیا رائے دے سکتے ہیں؟ کلمہ اسی میں
سمجھیں سحر صا کا کوئی عملی پانا جائے کہا
اس سے اخلاقی، سماجی، اقتصادی، تعلیمی اثر
رہنموز ہو۔ اگر ہوا تو واضح کیجیے۔ اگر بے کوفہ سحر
پا ہو سکتا ہے۔